

The opinion in support of the decision being entered today was *not* written for publication and is *not* binding precedent of the Board.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS  
AND INTERFERENCES

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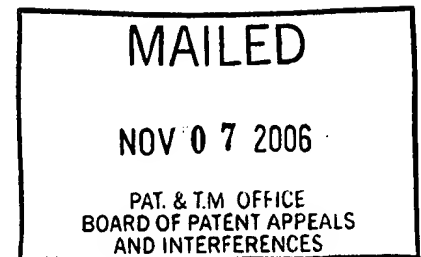
Ex Parte RICHARD HENRY DEE

Appeal No. 2006-2808  
Application No. 09/896,162

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ON BRIEF

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Before HAIRSTON, JERRY SMITH, and SAADAT, Administrative Patent Judges.

JERRY SMITH, Administrative Patent Judge.

This is a decision on the appeal under 35 U.S.C. § 134 from the examiner's rejection of claims 5-7, 9, 10, 15-17, and 19-21, which constitute all the claims in the application.

The disclosed invention pertains to a reduced sensitivity spin valve sensor and to a method for making same.

Representative claim 5 is reproduced as follows:

5. A reduced sensitivity spin valve sensor, comprising:

at least two magnetically fixed layers; and

at least two free layers;

wherein the at least two free layers are positioned between the at least two fixed layers; and

wherein the at least two magnetically fixed layers have a parallel magnetic orientation.

The examiner relies on the following reference:

Gill	5,751,521	May 12, 1998
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Claims 5-7, 9, 10, 15-17, and 19-21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by the disclosure of Gill.

Rather than repeat the arguments of appellant or the examiner, we make reference to the briefs and the answer for the respective details thereof.

### OPINION

We have carefully considered the subject matter on appeal, the rejection advanced by the examiner and the evidence of anticipation relied upon by the examiner as support for the rejection. We have, likewise, reviewed and taken into consideration, in reaching our decision, the appellant's arguments set forth in the briefs along with the examiner's rationale in support of the rejection and arguments in rebuttal set forth in the examiner's answer.

It is our view, after consideration of the record before us, that the disclosure of Gill does fully meet the invention as set forth in the claims on appeal. Accordingly, we affirm.

Anticipation is established only when a single prior art reference discloses, expressly or under the principles of inherency, each and every element of a claimed invention as well as disclosing structure which is capable of performing the recited functional limitations. RCA Corp. v. Applied Digital Data Sys., Inc., 730 F.2d 1440, 1444, 221 USPQ 385, 388 (Fed. Cir. 1984); W.L. Gore and Assocs., v. Garlock, Inc., 721 F.2d 1540, 1554, 220 USPQ 303, 313 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

The examiner has indicated how the claimed invention is deemed to be fully met by the disclosure of Gill [answer, pages 3-4]. With respect to independent claim 5, appellant argues that Gill teaches a read head that has two spin valve sensors, each of which has one magnetically fixed (pinned) layer and two free layers. Appellant argues that this teaching is different from the claimed invention which recites a single spin valve sensor that includes two magnetically fixed layers. Appellant argues that the examiner has improperly interpreted the claimed “spin valve sensor” to be plural even though the phrase is clearly singular. Thus, appellant argues that the claimed invention recites a configuration that operates as a single spin valve sensor with reduced magnetic sensitivity, while Gill describes two spin valve sensors operating independently [brief, pages 8-10]. The examiner responds that the claim does not recite what the spin valve sensor has a reduced sensitivity with respect to. The examiner also notes that no functionality with respect to the various claimed layers is recited in claim 5. The examiner also points out that a (dual) spin valve sensor is made up of two spin valve sensors [answer, pages 4-5]. Appellant responds that neither of the spin valve sensors of Gill has a reduced sensitivity. Appellant also asserts that sensors of Gill have increased sensitivity rather than reduced sensitivity. Appellant reiterates that Gill fails to show the claim elements in a single spin valve sensor and also fails to show a spin valve sensor with reduced sensitivity [reply brief, pages 2-4].

We will sustain the examiner's rejection of independent claim 5 as being anticipated by Gill. We agree with the examiner that a reasonable interpretation of the invention of claim 5 reads on the disclosure of Gill. Appellant's argument that the invention of claim 5 is distinguishable from Gill because Gill teaches two independent spin valve sensors is not persuasive. First, a single spin valve sensor is only recited in the preamble of claim 5. The body of claim 5 reads on Gill as demonstrated by the examiner. Second, since the two spin valve sensors of Gill work together to achieve an enhanced signal output and common mode noise rejection, we find that the two spin valve sensors of Gill together form a single spin valve sensor for purposes of forming the magnetic head. Note that the title of the invention in Gill is a "Differential Spin Valve Sensor Structure." This title suggests that the differential connection in Gill is used to form a single spin valve sensor. We are also not persuaded by appellant's argument that Gill fails to reduce sensitivity in a spin valve sensor. Claim 5 does not recite what the sensitivity is reduced with respect to. Gill discloses that the differential structure reduces noise so as to increase the signal-to-noise ratio [column 5, lines 58-60]. Since the differential connection in Gill increases signal-to-noise ratio, the spin valve sensor has reduced sensitivity to noise, and is therefore, a reduced sensitivity spin valve sensor. Therefore, appellant's arguments with respect to claim 5 are not persuasive. Since appellant relies on the arguments considered above with respect to claims 6, 7, 9, 15-17, and 19, we also sustain the examiner's rejection of these claims for the same reasons discussed above.

With respect to claims 10 and 20, appellant argues that Gill provides an enhanced response signal rather than a reduced response signal as claimed. Appellant also argues that Gill does not teach or suggest that the magnetic flux is distributed across the at least two free layers to reduce a magnetic flux fed to each layer [brief, pages 10-11]. The examiner responds that the magnetic flux in Gill is distributed across the two free layers which reduces the magnetic flux fed to each free layer [answer, page 6]. Appellant responds that the portion of Gill cited by the examiner demonstrates that Gill does not anticipate a single reduced sensitivity spin valve sensor having two fixed layers [reply brief, pages 4-5].

We will sustain the examiner's rejection of claims 10 and 20 as being anticipated by Gill for essentially the reasons discussed above and for the reasons argued by the examiner. We agree with the examiner that a magnetic flux in Gill is distributed across the free layers as recited in claims 10 and 20.

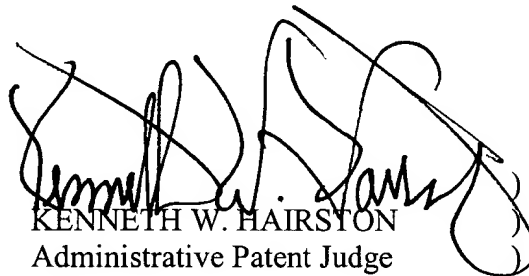
With respect to independent claim 21, appellant again argues that Gill does not teach a single spin valve sensor that includes two magnetically fixed layers as claimed. Appellant also again argues that the differential in Gill produces an enhanced response signal rather than a reduced response signal as claimed. Finally, appellant reiterates that Gill does not teach or suggest that the magnetic flux is distributed across the at least two free layers to reduce a magnetic flux fed to each layer as claimed [brief, pages 11-12].

We will sustain the examiner's rejection of claim 21 as being anticipated by Gill for the reasons discussed above. Each of appellant's arguments with respect to claim 21 repeats arguments that were considered above.


In summary, we have sustained the examiner's rejection with respect to each claim on appeal. Therefore, the decision of the examiner rejecting claims 5-7, 9, 10, 15-17, and 19-21 is affirmed.

No time period for taking any subsequent action in connection with this appeal may be extended under 37 CFR § 1.136(a)(1)(iv).

AFFIRMED

  
KENNETH W. HAIRSTON  
Administrative Patent Judge

  
JERRY SMITH  
Administrative Patent Judge

  
MAHSHID D. SAADAT  
Administrative Patent Judge

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